

BESSBROOK.

An Irish Temperance Town and Its Prospects.

In my recent transatlantic trip one of the most interesting localities I visited was Beesbrook, in the north of Ireland, a celebrated linen manufactory. The product of its looms may be found all over the world, while every international exhibition of industry has honored its contributions with the highest prizes and declarations of approval. The founder of this immense business is George Richardson, one of heaven's nobility, an unassuming Quaker or member of the Society of Friends.

From his youth George Richardson was brought up in the linen trade, but his present colossal establishment was commenced by him in the year 1854, and it has kept on growing and improving ever since, until it now gives employment to 5,000 hands, pays out weekly \$35,000 in wages, burns annually 10,000 tons of coal, and weaves into its exquisite fabrics every year \$1,000,000 worth of raw material. With inexpressible astonishment and delight we examined some of these beautiful productions, forgetting as we looked upon them that they were articles of everyday utility, and thinking of them only as works of art—flowers and ferns as delicate and graceful as though they were scattered over the material into which they were woven.

On one set of table linen a buffalo hunt was depicted with as much vigor and accuracy as though it were drawn on canvas. On another set, designed for the French market, the whole series of Fontaine's fables was most delightfully portrayed. But what most of all challenged our admiration was a table-cloth of immense proportions into which the shuttle had deftly wrought a magnificent representation of Wm. Penn's contract with the American Indians. Over the heads of the figures appeared, woven in ornamental letters, this inscription: "The only treaty never ratified by an oath." Underneath, woven in a similar manner, appeared the completion of the legend: "The only treaty that was never broken."

We suggested the presentation of this superb table-cloth to the State of Pennsylvania. Having been disappointed in obtaining Penn's body for enshrinement in their new city hall in Philadelphia, such a gift might soothe the vexation they felt at the refusal of the British authorities to part with the relics of the Quaker statesman. The proposal was quite cordially entertained. I expect that some day the Keystone State will gratefully remember the obligation she is under to a wandering Methodist preacher for one of her most beautiful specimens of household goods.

We wandered through this immense establishment, marked its lofty walls of chiseled granite, the complete arrangement of its several departments, the skill and accuracy with which every detail of this vast business was carried on, and learned the power and value of intelligent organization as we never before perceived it. We looked into the faces of the men in charge of the various sections of the establishment and read in their countenances a repose of character, an expression of sobriety and intelligence which plainly showed that they brought more to their business than mere mechanical skill—that they knew how to serve God as well as the corporations by which they were employed. The operatives generally looked healthy and contented, and appeared to enjoy their work.

Around this great establishment lies the beautiful village of Beesbrook, inhabited mainly by the workers in the mills; its streets well laid out, wide and clean; fountains of the purest water gushing up in every square and at almost every corner; tasteful cottages built with brick and stone, of varied form and color; hardly a house without its patch of greensward and flower garden; every house occupied, and new blocks in course of erection, more elaborate and ornate than any of the earlier structures. We saw fine large churches of the various leading denominations—Friends, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists and Roman Catholics; elegant school buildings, and throngs of children romping around them; a nice library building and free reading room, a well arranged dispensary and savings bank.

We are informed that the dispensary was supported by a light tax on the earnings of every employe, and this tax not only secured medicine and medical attendance, but also half pay for every invalid belonging to the firm so long as he was unable to work. The savings bank was well supported, some operatives being depositors to the amount of from \$1,500 to \$2,000. We saw one of the largest dairies in the land, where milk and butter of the best quality are furnished to the villagers just at the cost of production. Some things found in profuse abundance in almost every other locality are utterly lacking in Beesbrook—no idlers, no loafers, no policemen (while the country at large is held at the point of the bayonet), no drunkards. All these are lacking because there are no rum shops.

No rum-seller or rum-drinker can find any place in Beesbrook; they are kept out of it as strictly as a wolf is kept from a sheepfold. And in this single fact we have the most obvious cause of its marvelous prosperity. Mr. Richardson is a strict teetotaler, and all his associates in the business are men equally as zealous for the cause of total abstinence; and the law of local option administered by them excludes every intoxicant from their premises.

What an amazing contrast this little village presents to almost every other locality in the nation in which it is situated! It is a healthy spot in the body that is almost wholly covered with gangrene. Since about the time Beesbrook came into existence, Ireland has lost 4,000,000 of her inhabitants. Beesbrook is the picture of thrift, beauty, prosperity and progress.—Letter in Zion's Herald.

There is something soft and tender in the fall of a single snowflake, but it always reminds us to look after our bottles of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, our old standby in the days of coughs and colds, for we have always found it reliable.

Origins of Some Well-Known Phrases.

No. 1—A corruption of Bah, the name of a fierce Gothic general, the son of Odin, the mention of whose name spread a panic among his enemies.

Nine tailors make a man.—This phrase originated in the following incident: In 1742 an orphan boy applied at a fashionable tailor shop in London, in which nine journeymen were employed. His interesting appearance opened the hearts of the benevolent tailors, who immediately contributed nine shillings for the relief of the little stranger. With this capital he purchased fruit, which he retailed at a profit. Time passed on, and wealth and honor smiled upon the young tradesman, so that when he set up his carriage, instead of troubling the college of heraldry for a crest he painted the following motto on the panel of his carriage door: "Nine tailors made me a man."

SS.—The abbreviation *ss.* is a contraction of the Latin *scilicet*, itself contracted from *scire licet*, and equivalent to the old English "to wit." The designation of the word was simply to call attention to what follows, and in modern typography it might be represented by the index *ss.* or its equivalent. It is erroneously supposed by many to mean "place of the seal."

But better had they ne'er been born etc.
Within this awful volume lies
The mystery of mysteries,
Oh, happiest they of human race,
To whom our God has given grace
To hear, to read, to fear, to pray,
To lift the latch and force the way;
But better had they ne'er been born
Who read to doubt, or read to scorn.

The above lines, though originally written in pencil marks in a fly-leaf of a copy of a Bible owned by Lord Byron, and in consequence credited to him, it has been shown were written there by his friend and contemporary, Sir Walter Scott.

—This mark, the sign of equality, was introduced into algebra by Robert Recorde, the first English author on his subject, some time about 1557. In his treatise on algebra, called "Whetstone of Witte," he says: "To avoid the tedious repetition of these words, 'is equal to,' I will settle as I doe often in works use, a pair of parallel lines of one length, thus = because no 2 thynges can be more equall."
"When you go to Rome do as Rome does."—In the time of St. Augustine the question respecting Saturday, being in its infancy, that great theologian was in the habit of dining upon Saturday as upon Sunday; but his mother, Monica, being puzzled with the different practices there prevailing—for they had been used to fast at Rome on Saturday—applied to her son for a solution of the difficulty. He in return went to Milan on purpose to consult St. Ambrose on the subject. Now at Milan they did not fast on Saturday, and the answer of the Milan saint to the Hippo saint was this: "When I go to Rome I fast on Saturday as they do at Rome; but when I am here I do not"—an advice that is current among us to this day—"When you go to Rome do as Rome does."

He that fights—
He that fights and runs away
May live to fight another day.

These lines, usually ascribed to Huiliaras, are really much older. They are to be found in a book published in 1556. The same idea is, however, expressed in a couplet published in 1542, while one of the few fragments of Meander, the Greek writer, that have been preserved, embodies the same idea in a single line. The couplet in Hudibras is:

For those that fly may fight again,
Which he can never do that's slain.

Whistling girls, etc.

Whistling girls and crowing hens
Always come to some bad end.

In one of the curious Chinese books, recently translated and published in Paris, this proverb occurs in substantially the same words. It is also an injunction of the Chinese priesthood, and a carefully observed household custom, to kill every hen that crows as a preventive against the misfortunes which the circumstance is supposed to indicate. The same practice prevails throughout many portions of the United States.

Washerwomen on a Strike.

The Paris correspondent of the Boston Journal writes: Paris has been in distress over the strike of the washerwomen of Arcueil-Cachan. This is a more serious matter than may at first be thought. The women, several hundred in number, announced their intention of never washing another shirt or napkin until their daily pay had been raised from two francs and a quarter (forty-five cents) to three francs (sixty cents), and said that all the other members of their profession would soon follow their example. There are no less than 6,000 washerwomen in the immediate neighborhood of Paris. Nearly all the washing of the great city falls into their hands. For the moment a compromise has been made, but the women say that they will carry out their original plan, and are holding meetings every week. A suspension of their humble functions for a fortnight would leave the city in a rather unpleasant predicament, for there is not one family in ten that does its own washing. All the restaurants, hotels, etc., send their linen into the country, whence it is returned clean at the end of eight days.

The Babylon [L. L.] South Side Signal quotes from a Missouri paper Mr. Wm. F. Quinlan, Crystal City, Mo., suffered occasionally from rheumatic pains in his knees, for which he successfully tried St. Jacobs Oil.

In Ireland during the last ten years dwelling houses have disappeared to the number of 43,619, while buildings used as accessories to farms and for business pursuits in towns have increased to the number of 15,228.

The Milwaukee [Wis.] Evening Wisconsin says: "In all our experience we have never heard of so many favorable reports from all classes as we have concerning St. Jacobs Oil."

A man is like an egg. You can't tell whether or not he's good until he's broke.

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

The Unusual Experience of a Prominent Man Made Public.

The following article from the *Democrat and Chronicle*, of Rochester, N. Y., is of so striking a nature, and emanates from so reliable a source, that it is herewith republished entire. In addition to the valuable matter it contains, it will be found exceedingly interesting:

To the Editor of the *Democrat and Chronicle*:
SIR—My motives for the publication of the most unusual statements which follow are, first, gratitude for the fact that I have been saved from a most terrible death, and, secondly, a desire to warn all who read this statement against some of the most deceptive influences by which they have ever been surrounded. It is a fact that to-day thousands of people are within a foot of the grave and they do not know it. To tell how I was caught away from just this position and to warn others against nearing it are my objects in this communication.

On the first day of June, 1881, I lay at my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for death. Heaven only knows the agonizing words that passed through my mind. And yet, if a few years previous, any one had told me that I was to be brought so low, and by so terrible a disease, I should have scoffed at the idea. I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, had weighed over 300 lbs., and had never had any serious illness. I noticed a dull, and at times neuralgic, pain in my head, but as it would come one day and be gone the next, I paid but little attention to it. However, my stomach was out of order and my food often failed to digest, causing me great inconvenience. I had no idea, even as a physician, that these things meant anything serious, or that a monstrous disease was becoming fixed upon me. Candidly, I thought I was suffering from malaria and so doctored myself accordingly. But I got no better. I next noticed peculiar color and odor about the fluids I was passing—also that there were large quantities one day and very little the next, and that a persistent froth and scum appeared upon the surface, and a sediment settled in the bottom. And yet I did not realize my danger, for indeed, feeling these symptoms continually, I finally became accustomed to them, and my suspicion was wholly dissipated by the fact that I had no pain in the affected organs or in their vicinity. Why I should have been so blind I cannot explain.

There is a terrible future for all physical neglect, and impending danger usually brings a person to his senses even though it may be too late. I realized, at last, my critical condition and aroused myself to overcome it. And, Oh, how I regretted that I had not secured medical skill in the land. I visited all the prominent mineral springs in America and traveled from Maine to California. Still I grew worse. No two physicians agreed as to my malady. One said I was troubled with spinal stricture, another with dropsy, another with malaria; another, dyspepsia; another, heart disease; another, general debility; another, congestion of the base of the brain; and so on through a long list of common diseases, the symptoms of all of which I really had, in fact, several. I passed over 200 pounds. My life was a torture to myself and friends. I could retain no food upon my stomach, and lived wholly by injections. I was a living mass of pain. My pulse was uncountable. In my agony I frequently fell upon the floor, unconsciously, and my cap, and prayed for death. Morphine had little or no effect in deadening the pain. For six days and nights I had the death-promontory hiccoughs constantly. My urine was filled with tube casts and albumen. I was struggling with Bright's Disease of the Kidneys in its last stages.

While suffering thus I received a call from my pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, rector of St. Paul's church, of this city. I felt that it was our last interview, but in the course of conversation he mentioned a remedy of which he had heard much but had never used. Dr. Foote detailed to me the many remarkable cures which had come under his observation, by means of this remedy, and urged me to try it. As a practicing physician and a graduate of the schools, I scrupulously examined the matter, and common with all regular practitioners, and derided the idea of any medicine outside the regular channels being the least beneficial. So, solicited, however, was Dr. Foote, that I finally promised I would waive my prejudice and try the remedy he recommended. I began its use on the first day of June and took it according to directions. At first it sickened me; but this I thought was a good sign for one in my debilitated condition. I continued to take it, and the sickening remedy gradually became able to retain food on my stomach. In a few days I noticed a decided change for the better, as also did my wife and friends. My hiccoughs ceased and I experienced less pain than formerly. I was so rejoiced at this improved condition that, upon what I believed a few days before was my dying bed, I vowed, in the presence of my family and friends, should I recover I would both publicly and privately make known this remedy for the good of humanity, wherever and whenever I had an opportunity. I also determined to give a course of lectures in the Corinthian Academy of Music of this city, stating in full the symptoms and almost utter hopelessness of my disease and the remarkable means by which I have been saved. My improvement was constant from that time, and in less than three months I had gained twenty-five pounds in flesh, became entirely free from pain, and I believe I owe my life and present condition wholly to Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the remedy which I used.

Since my recovery I have thoroughly re-investigated the subject of kidney difficulties and Bright's disease, and the truths developed are astounding. I therefore state, deliberately, and as a physician, that I believe more than one-half the deaths which occur in America are caused by Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. This may sound like a rash statement, but I am prepared to fully verify it. Bright's disease has no distinctive symptoms of its own (indeed, it often develops without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity), but has the symptoms of nearly every other known complaint. Hundreds of people die daily, whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate of "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," "Paralysis," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism," "Pneumonia," and other common complaints when in reality it was Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. Few physicians, and fewer people, realize the extent of this disease or its dangerous and insidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence by the commonest symptoms, and fastens itself upon the constitution before the victim is aware. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common and fully as fatal. Entire families, inheriting it from their ancestors, have died, and yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symptoms it often shows none whatever, but brings death suddenly, and as such is usually supposed to be heart disease. As one who has suffered, and knows by bitter experience what he says, I implore every one who reads these words not to neglect the slightest symptoms of kidney difficulty. Certain agony and possible death will be the sure result of such neglect, and no one can afford to hazard such chances.

I am aware that such an unqualified statement as this, coming from me, known as I am throughout the entire land as a practical physician, lecturer, will arouse the surprise and possible animosity of the medical profession and astorians all with whom I am acquainted, but I make the foregoing statements based upon facts which I am prepared to produce and truths which I can substantiate to the letter. The

welfare of those who may possibly be suffering such as I was, is an ample inducement for me to take this step I have, and if I can successfully warn others from the dangerous path in which I once walked, I am willing to endure all professional and personal consequences.

J. R. HENION, M. D.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., December 30, 1881.

Superstitious Whale Fishers.

The Dundee (Scotland) *People's Journal* says: Of all men, sailors are about the most superstitious, and perhaps whale fishers are the most superstitious of all. For a ship to start on her voyage on a Friday, or for any important work, such as putting the lines on board the boats, to take place on that day, is synonymous with certain failure of the fishing, if not something worse. The captains generally defer to the men's deep-rooted prejudice on the subject; but a few of them have dared the evil influence by sailing on Friday, with the result that the voyage instead of being unsuccessful has frequently proved unusually fortunate. One notable instance occurred where a whale ship sailed on a Friday, and every whale that was caught was killed on a Friday. The men are likewise very particular about the way in which everything is put on board at the equipment of the ship. A boat which had been brought down from the yard stern foremost is known to have been sent back and fetched down bow foremost, and nothing will be accepted by a sailor which is handed to him between the shrouds. On one occasion a ship had been very unfortunate, not a whale having been caught, although the season was well advanced. The want of success was attributed to an Englishman who wore a peculiar high-peaked white hat, and at the solicitation of the crew he allowed his hat to be consumed on a bonfire kindled on the ice with a view of exorcising the spirit of bad luck. In the days of the old sailing ships the burning of the witches was a regular occurrence. The master of the ceremonies had a piece of flat stick, on the end of which a quantity of salt was placed, and his plan of burning out the witches was by pushing the stick through the ring of the anchor, and then setting fire to the salt, muttering the while some doggerel, beginning thus: "Avoid ye Satan, and away with your crooked rump." A curious coincidence happened one year on board the old Advice. The season had been very unpropitious, and as it was well advanced and the ship still "clean," the ceremony of burning the witches was resorted to. One of the crew, an old man, famed for his success in exorcising the evil genius, acted as high priest on the occasion, and curiously enough a fish was caught the following day, at intervals of a week, and with the like result, a whale having been got the succeeding day. It is creditable to the intelligence of the men to say that this witch-burning is never heard of nowadays, having disappeared along with many of the other superstitious notions which were in vogue in "the good old times."

"Scratch Him."

A short time ago a juror appeared before one of the judges of this county, who is celebrated for dispatching business and using no unnecessary words in giving his orders, and asked to be excused.

"Swear him in, Mr. Clerk."

"What is your excuse?"

"I have got the itch—I am itching now."

"Mr. Clerk, scratch him."

Whereupon the clerk scratched his name from the list.

When the juror returned to his store he said he never spoke truer in his life than when he said he was itching, "for," said he, "I was itching; but it was to get back to my business."

Legal News.
An International Fisheries exhibition will be held in Edinburgh, Scotland, next April. Everything pertaining to the fishing interest will be represented—fishing and life boats, nets and lines, fishermen's dresses, preparations for preserving fish, etc.

"Femine Complaints."
Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir— I was sick for six years and could scarcely walk about the house. My breath was short and I suffered from pain in my breast and stomach all the time; also from palpitation and an internal fever, or burning sensation, and experienced frequent swooning or choking sensations. I also suffered from pain low down across my bowels and in my back, and was much reduced in flesh. I have used your "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription" and feel that I am well.

Very respectfully,
DELLAH B. McHILLAN, Arlington, Ga.

It is said that Chicago has 50,000 girls working at the various trades for average wages of \$2 a week.

Cancers and Other Tumors are treated with unusual success by World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. Send stamp for pamphlet.

The light of true friendship is like the light of phosphorus—seen plainest when all around is dark.

For weak lungs, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, consumption, night sweats and all lingering coughs, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a sovereign remedy. Superior to cod liver oil. By druggists.

It is one thing to have a house to live in and quite another thing to have a home to live in.

"I Can Buy Defense."
Scribner, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1880.
H. H. WARNER & CO.: Sirs—Thanks to your invaluable Safe Diabetes Cure, I can now bid defiance to disease. W. G. AMSTRONG.

On Thirty Days' Trial.
The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Address as above without delay.

P. S.—No risk is incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed.

The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, a medical work for every man—youthful, middle-aged or old. 125 invaluable prescriptions.

VEGETINE is nourishing and strengthening, purifies the blood, regulates the bowels, quiets the nervous system, acts directly upon the kidneys, and arouses the whole system to activity.

A great improvement has recently been made in that useful product, CAPSAICIN, a deodorized extract of petroleum, which is the only article that really cures baldness. It is now the finest of all hair dressings.

False Impressions on the subject of Health are eagerly encouraged by those who endeavor to hoodwink the public as to the mode of its attainment. Vague statements as to the cause of disease are coupled by such nostrum vendors, with groundless and preposterous claims as to the infallibility of the remedy. Widely different from the above has been the course pursued in relation to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Only plain, substantial and reasonable allegations have been made in its behalf. That it is a reliable tonic and antacid medicine, a preventive and remedy for malarial fever, and a beneficial corrective of weakness and irregularity of the stomach and bowels, are facts which the American people have had ample opportunity for verifying during the past quarter of a century. It banishes the mental despondency begotten of dyspepsia, as well as its originating cause, promotes appetite and sleep and is pure and thorough.

The mayor of New York performed the marriage service for 123 couples during the past year.

Prof. Rice's great Music Teaching System has no equal. It forty times more rapid than all other (be aware of imitations). Send stamp for three free pamphlets. Children's Music gratis. Address 2433 State St., Chicago, Ill.

ALLEN'S Brain Food—cures Nervous Debility & all Diseases of the Brain. Write for Circular. Send for Circular. Allen's Pharmacy, 319 First Ave., N. Y.

ALWAYS KEEP COOL.

To look to your subject and the truth is an excellent rule. But whether it be in questions of nature or any topic whatever, civil or political, never accept the truth. However, there is a certain rule for finding the truth. It is always to be found by following the lead of the truth. When it comes to fishing, there is no other subject, and no doubt our friends are all agreed upon the subject of fishing. Their bodies are as hot as the sun, and their air is as hot as the sun. When it comes to fishing, there is no other subject, and no doubt our friends are all agreed upon the subject of fishing. Their bodies are as hot as the sun, and their air is as hot as the sun.

Remedy for this well as other painful ailments.

WE'LL NAIL THIS COLOR TO THE MAST.
"Hello, Henry, what is the trouble?" "Oh, I'm all broke up," was the response to the inquiry of an old shipmate of William G. Dennis. One of Farragut's war-worn veterans, well known in the southern section of this city, who came limping into the American office yesterday.

"I thought I would go under the hatch this time," continued Dennis, "I had the rheumatic gout so bad that I could not get out of the bed or put my foot to the floor, and would have been there yet if a friend had not recommended Dr. JACOBS OIL to me. I hesitated some time before getting a bottle, thinking it was another one of those advertised nostrums, but was finally induced to give it a trial, and a lucky day it was for me. Why, bless my stars! after bathing the limb thoroughly with the Oil I felt relief, and my faith was pinned to it, and the swelling has entirely disappeared away. It beats anything of the kind I have ever heard of, and any person who doubts it send them to me at 1224 South Tenth st.—Philadelphia Times.

Vegetine.

The Barks, Roots and Herbs FROM WHICH VEGETINE IS MADE IN POWDER FORM SOLD FOR 50 Cents a Package.

Vegetine

For Kidney Complaint and Nervous Debility.

LESLIE, Mo., Dec. 28, 1877.
MR. STEVENS—Dear Sir: I had had a cough for 18 years when I commenced using Vegetine. My system was debilitated by disease. I had the Kidney Complaint, and was very nervous, coughed, had lung fever. When I had taken one bottle I found it was helping me; it has helped my cough and it strengthens me. I am now able to do my work. I know it is everything it is recommended to be. Never have found anything like the Vegetine.

MASS., J. PENNINGTON.

Vegetine.

Dr. W. ROSS writes: Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston:
I have been practicing medicine for 25 years, and as a remedy for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness, and all diseases of the blood, I have never found its equal. I have sold Vegetine for seven years, and have never had one bottle returned, or would hardly recommend it to any one who is not a blood purifier.

Dr. W. ROSS, Druggist, Wilton, Iowa.
September 18, 1878.

Vegetine in Powder Form is sold by all druggists and general stores. If you cannot buy it of them, inclose one cent postage stamp for one package, or \$1 for two packages, and I will send it by return mail.

Vegetine.

PREPARED BY H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

DEBILITATED.

OPIMUM \$1.77
A YEAR'S EXPENSE NO AGENTS WANTED. Address J. H. PARKER, Boston, Mass.

\$225 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—90 best selling articles for sale. Address J. H. PARKER, Boston, Mass.

YOUNG MEN If you would learn Telegraphy in situation, address Valentinus Bros., Janesville, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED for the best and latest Scientific, Pictorial, and Literary Catalogues. Address National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Watches Catalogue. Address, Standard American Watch Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

GUNS \$66 a week in your own town. Terms and list sent free. Address H. H. HALL & CO., Portland, Maine.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Round in beautiful French Mail, enclosed, full list. Price only \$1.25, by mail. (New edition.)

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or Self-Preservation. A Great Medical Treatise on Manhood; the Cause and Cure of Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility; also on the Untold Miseries arising from the Excesses of Mature Years. 300 pages, Royal Size. The very finest steel engravings, 125 invaluable prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases.

Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE or W. H. PARKER, M. D., N. B.—The author may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience.

John Brown is to have a statue on one of the reservations bordering on Pennsylvania avenue in Washington.

A GOOD FAMILY REMEDY!

STRICTLY PURE. Harmless to the most Delicate!

By its faithful use CONSUMPTION has been CURED when other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure.

JACOBUS WADSWORTH, of Marion County, Va., writes that his wife had PELLAGRY CONSUMPTION and was pronounced incurable by her physician, when the use of ALLEN'S Lung Balm was tried. He writes that he and his wife have never been troubled with it since. He writes, April 4, 1881, that he wants you to know that the LUNG BALM HAS CURED HIS MOTHER'S CONSUMPTION. He says others, knowing her case, have taken the Balm and cured her.

Dr. MENZIEB, dentist of Cincinnati, was thought to be in the LAST STAGE OF CONSUMPTION and was induced by his friends to try ALLEN'S Lung Balm. After the formula was shown him, he was cured and he was able to resume his practice.

Wm. G. GIBBS, Wholesale Druggist, writes, "I have used the cure of MATHIAS FREEMAN, a well-known citizen, who had been afflicted with CONSUMPTION for twelve years. The Lung Balm cured him, as it has many others, of this disease."

AS ALSO CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CROUP. All Diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS and PULMONARY ORGANS.

C. S. MARSH, Druggist at Oakley, Ky., writes that the ladies think there is no remedy equal to Lung Balm for CROUP and ALLERGENS. Mothers will find it a safe and speedy remedy to give their children when afflicted with Croup.

It is harmless to the most delicate child! It contains no Opium in any form!

Recommended by Physicians, Ministers and Nurses. In fact, by every body who has given it a good trial.

It Never Fails to Bring Relief. An Excellent Remedy for ALL AFFECTIONS.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

DR. JACOBS' ANODYNE LINIMENT.

JOHN'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information sent free. It will save you a life, sent free to mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. J. S. JOHNSON & CO., 184 William St., New York City.

SILVER WATCHES FREE!

Every week Solid Silver Hunting-case Watches are given away with the Boys' Champion. The names of those who get watches are published each week in the Boys' Champion. Five hundred names for a sample copy to CHAS. F. FISHING CO., 184 William St., New York City.

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